
Intersfx difference in sports inguries among egyptian vollyball teams

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Forty two patients with peripheral nerve injuries in the upper extremity were reviewed. There were 35 males, and 7 females. Their ages ranged from 3 to 58, with a peak incidence in the third decade. Most patients, 24/42 (57.1%) presented within the period from 3 weeks to 3 months post--injury. The vascular injury was managed by end to end anastomosis, or using a reversed interpositional vein graft in only 3 cases that presented acutely. Our methods for assessing patency of a vascular anastomosis using a digital pulsemeter is described, our intraoperative protocol using electrical stimulation in acute (less than one week), and partial lesions is also included. Follow-up was performed on a monthly or bimonthly basis to assess: sensory, psudomotor, and motor recovery (the last in pure motor, and mixed nerves). The results for sensory and motor recovery were scored on a 0= poor, 1= fair, and 2= good scale. Static and moving two point discrimination values were correlated with motor recovery which was assessed according to the number of motor units that have recovered for a specified nerve. where static two point discrimination did not correlate well with motor recovery, moving two point discrimination values were exact. Based on a sensory feedback mechanism. our technique in sensory re-education involved tactile localization and marking the areas of radiation.